

REMARKS

Claims 1-10 and 20-28 are in the case and presented for consideration. Claims 11-19 stand withdrawn.

The applicant's prior amendments have had no effect on the determination of patentability of these claims, and the applicant herein retracts and recants all comments from the applicant's prior responses.

Claims 22-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite, and particularly for lacking antecedent basis for "the microprocessor" and "the graphics scaler". Independent claims 22 and 26 have been amended to appropriately reintroduce "a microprocessor" and "a graphics scaler," correcting the insufficient antecedent basis.

Claims 1-10, 20, and 21 were rejected under U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Applicant has removed the objected subject matter.

Claims 1-9 and 20-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being obvious from Sony CyberFrame as supported by the product review in TechTV, the product description in Outpost.com and the Sony Hong Kong Press Release dated April 19, 1999, and the Announcement entitled "Sony to Sell Liquid Crystal TV with Memory Stick". Notably, the present Office Action states that:

"[t]here inherently must be a graphics scaler to perform this action. The controller, microprocessor and the graphics scaler all perform functions relating to the digital image on the memory stick. Thus, the controller shares resources (data from the memory stick) with the microprocessor and the graphics scaler. Additionally, the microprocessor, graphics

scaler, and controller work together to display the image data/file from the memory stick to the display screen. Thus, the display screen is a resource associated with the microprocessor and the graphics scaler, which is shared by the controller, in order to display the image/data file".

In summary, the Office considers data from a memory stick and a display screen to be shared resources.

Applicants respectfully submit that independent claims 1, 20, 22, and 26 recite at least one element or limitation not taught or suggested by any of the cited references.

In particular, claim 1 recites "resources within the microprocessor and the graphics scaler, are shared with the controller". (Emphasis added). Data from a memory stick and a display screen are not resources within a microprocessor and graphics scaler, as recited in claim 1. Nor do any of the cited references teach or suggest this limitation of claim 1. Accordingly, claim 1 and all claims depending therefrom, are believed to be patentable.

Claims 22 and 26 recite a substantially similar limitation and are believed to be patentable for at least the same reasons as claim 1. Furthermore, all claims depending from claims 22 and 26 are believed to be patentable for at least the same reasons.

With regard to claim 20, applicant respectfully submits that the Office has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Claim 20 recites:

wherein the interface is located in an enclosure separate from the monitor and communicates with the

monitor to display and manipulate an image via a cable

The Office has not addressed this limitation in the present Office Action. The Office is reminded that in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Office must point out where the specific limitations of the claims are found in the prior art. *Ex Parte Naoya Isoda* , Appeal No. 2005-2289, Application 10/064,508 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter.2005). It is the duty of the Office to specifically point out each and every limitation of a claim being rejected as per §1.104(c)(2) of Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations and section 707 of the M.P.E.P., which explicitly states that "the particular part relied on must be designated" and "the pertinence of each reference, if not apparent, must be clearly explained and each rejected claim specified"). Furthermore, applicant respectfully submits that the above-identified limitation is not taught or suggested by any of the cited references. Thus, claim 20 and all claims depending therefrom, are believed to be patentable.

New claim 28, which depends from claim 20, additionally recites at least one element or limitation not taught or suggested by the cited references. Claim 28 recites:

wherein shared resources are used for performing functions of the controller and for performing functions of the microprocessor and the graphics scaler

Data from a memory stick and a display screen are not used for performing functions of a microprocessor, as claimed in claim 28. Accordingly, claim 28 is believed to be patentable.

Claim 10 was rejected under U.S.C. §103 as being obvious from Cyberframe, the Announcement entitled "Sony to Sell Liquid Crystal TV with Memory Stick" (referred to as "Nikkei"), and the article entitled "Sony's \$900 Picture Frame".

Claim 10 depends from claim 1, and is therefore patentable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Accordingly, the application and claims are believed to be in condition for allowance, and favorable action is respectfully requested. No new matter has been added.

If any issues remain which may be resolved by telephonic communication, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact the undersigned at the number below, if such will advance the application to allowance.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit any overpayment or charge any fee (except the issue fee) to Deposit Account No. 14-1270.

Respectfully submitted,

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